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VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

NUMBER 53.

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CONTINUATION OF OUR WASHINGTON EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

In accordance previous arrangements we proceeded at an early hour to visit the Museum, Smithsonian Institute and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. On our way thither we again called at the magnificent State Department hoping to see Secretary Blaine on business of importance, the Secretary having, as we could not see him, so we proceeded on our journey. The first thing which attracted our attention upon the grounds adjacent to these buildings was the immense column being erected for the reception of Washington's monument. It had already reached the great altitude of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and when completed it is to be over five hundred feet high, the highest altitude in the known world, higher even than the mightiest pyramid of Egypt. It is being built of solid white marble, cut in tremendous blocks, and if completed as now contemplated, it will be a marvellous structure. We lingered here for some time inspecting the modus operandi of the rearing up of this great column and from thence proceeded directly to the

MUSEUM.

This is a large and spacious structure not yet completed, it is rich in architecture, with a great display of artistic skill. Next to the State Department we think this is the handsomest public building in Washington. The interior of the building can scarcely be described, it is a confused mass of building material obstructed by building appliances, and scores of workmen passing to and fro, but from the design and what could be seen of the artizan skill employed, we think it will become one of the choice embellishments of Washington. Many specimens of science, art and natural phenomena are already gathered there. From the distant Arctic regions to the Isles of the sea, the quaint workings of heathen genius, and various specimens of Indian ingenuity. Huge carriers or canoes capable of carrying hundreds of barrels manufactured or cut out from a single tree are to be found here, showing the immense size of the gigantic trees from which the boats are dug out. Hundreds of boxes securely fastened are lying around containing the many curiosities which will be exhibited here. Those who are acquainted with the collections informed us that when completed this Museum will be second to none in the world.

It was here that the great inaugural ball was given on the fourth of March last. From here we proceeded to the

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

It is but a few hundred yards from the Museum, with no architectural attractions, adorning its exterior, it is plain and massive, with strong characteristics of antiquity about it. Upon entering the building one becomes immediately impressed with its wonderful contents. Huge skeletons of wild beasts are arranged along the main aisle, many of which have become extinct. They present an extraordinary school for all lovers of national philosophy. Every specimen of bird or beast is to be found here, and those of the finny tribe, from the great Whale down to the tiniest little fish that gambols by the brookside. Along the side of the building in glass cases are arranged various specimens of different races, one might be easily deceived by these representations, and think themselves in the real presence of a Japanese or some Indian chief, or squaw, or some Spanish cavalier, or the representative of some other race. Near at hand is the most marvelous piece of art ever known to men; and is now lost to modern science. This wonderful piece of art to which we allude is the Egyptian Mummies. There stands a Mummy in a perfect state of preservation said to be three thousand years old. The skin, the teeth, the bones are all preserved and saved from the awful state of corruption to which our bodies are now subjected. This will at once show how much superior the ancients were in the art of chemistry to the most cultured professional of modern times. It would be vain to attempt to describe all of the novelties, all of the curiosities, the art and sciences to be found here. One very peculiar object attracted our attention. It was a massive piece of wood cut and carved in every conceivable shape; representing

man, beasts, and insects of every kind in their most hideous forms, decorated with gaudy and quaint paintings. The structure with others of its kind represents the heathen gods, before whom those unfortunate beings bow down in humble adoration. This alone presents a great latitude for mature thought. So great were the attractions within this Institution, it was with difficulty that Judge Damont and Mr. Ladd could be persuaded to leave; it was only after reminding them that they had to visit the

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

that they could be induced to leave. The Smithsonian Institute is in our judgment one of the most interesting scenes in Washington. On our way to the Bureau we were lost in wonder and speculation upon what we had seen.

On arriving at this place we found ourselves at one of the valuable adjuncts to Uncle Sam's government. Here many of the vital necessities for putting in motion the machinery of government were being manufactured. The strictest discipline of the most defined army or navy was observed. Everything was as regularly conducted as clock work. After registering our names, we were given a conductor. Every department seemed to have been managed independent of the other. The mode of manufacturing Greenbacks, National Bank notes, and other government securities is very interesting. One can become familiar with the process from the time that the piece of white paper is placed in the hands of the workman, passing through the coloring system, over the impression plates, thence to the numbering machine, and into the hands of the skillful counter, carefully packed and ready to receive the signature of the Register of the Treasury.

Every kind of stamp is manufactured here, in like manner with the greenbacks. There seem to be no possible chance of fraud. Every individual employed is carefully searched upon entering and leaving the building. The necessary amount of paper for the day's work is given out in the several departments, and at the close of the day every particle of that paper must be accounted for, no one being allowed to leave before the count is considered correct. Thus the Government is enabled to protect itself in the manufacture of its paper currency. Having satisfied ourselves with the mode of printing and engraving, we retraced our steps homeward. Being Saturday evening, we began to lay our plans for the Sabbath day.

(Continued.)

A CONSCIENTIOUS WIDOW.—A Salopian parish clerk seeing a woman crossing the church-yard with a bundle and a watering-can, followed her, curious to know what her intentions might be, and discovered that she was a widow of a few months' standing. Inquiring what she was going to do with the watering-pot, she informed him that she had begged some grass-seed to sow upon her husband's grave, and had brought a little water to make it spring up quickly. The clerk told her there was no occasion for her to take that trouble—the grave would be green in good time. "Ah, that may be," was the frank reply; "but my poor husband made me promise not to marry again until the grass had grown over his grave; and having a good offer I don't wish to break my word, or keep it any longer than I can help."—Chamber's Journal.

THE QUEEN'S PREJUDICE AGAINST EDINBURGH.—I am informed that (as I stated several weeks ago) would probably be the case) the Queen has decided to review the Scotch volunteers in the Queen's Park, at Edinburgh, about the third week in August, when her Majesty will stay for two days at Holyrood, on her way to Balmoral. Certain alterations in the Palace have already been arranged for, in view of the Royal visit. So far as I remember, the Queen has only stayed once at Holyrood since the Prince Consort's death, her Majesty having conceived a strong dislike to Edinburgh, as she always believed that the Prince's illness originated in a cold which he caught there at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Postoffice, when he was kept standing bareheaded in a drizzling rain, until he got thoroughly chilled, in consequence of the "inordinate length of the prayer" offered on the occasion.—London Truth.

THE PREACHED GOSPEL.

BY REV. R. I. BEAL.

When the apostles had received the command from the Master to go into all lands and preach the gospel commencing at Jerusalem, they were also told to wait for the outpouring of the spirit. The Savior well knew they must need have the Divine presence to accompany them. No good would have been done without such help as would refute every argument which would be brought to bear against this new doctrine, whose teachings were to change the religion practiced by the world at that time. Judaism had held its sway for centuries, its work was accomplished. Bible History is replete with prophecies concerning the rise and fall of the Jewish Church before the Messiah's triumphal car. God foreknew what able shafts of learning, derision and contempt, besides the countless years that had seen the Jews cling to the religion handed to Moses from Sinai, but he that said, "I am with you always, even to the end of the world," by the aid of the spirit accompanied his commissioned servants. The moment that Jesus entered it is finished and the veil of the temple was rent in twain, that moment the earthly mercy seat was transported to heaven. No more shall the sacrificial offering be laid upon the altar, no more shall the high priest enter the holy of holies. The offering of the Immaculate Lamb is offered once for all. The cry on Calvary has descended into the caverns of death, the captives are delivered. The broken-hearted can rejoice, the man of sorrow acquainted with grief has triumphed over hell and death. He whose advent had been announced by the heavenly choir, who sang to the shepherds upon Bethlehem's plain, has conquered. Rome has spread her conquests over all the known world. Mankind was ready to most Christianity face to face. Every where could be seen the eagles of the seven-hill city. The banners of the mistress of all Nations could be seen every where. The time had come when Emmanuel's banner must be unfurled. The gospel is placed in the hands of a few unlearned men. God alone must defend them in this trying hour. The wisdom displayed by the crucified, but risen and ascended Lord, is wonderful. A great festival is going on at Jerusalem. People from all nations are present to commemorate it. The Pentecostal shower descends upon the heads of the apostles, who received the gift of tongues. They go out among the masses, nothing daunted, they break out in hosannas and continued rejoicing. They are accused of drunkenness, but Peter stands at their head, and overthrows the false accusation; he commences to preach. The fiery eloquence of the poor despised fisherman stuns the multitude, eagerness is depicted on the countenances of all who hear the voice of the man of God. The heavenly electric fire strikes its penetrating flash into the hearts of the listeners as the story of the cross is narrated. The gospel accompanied with theunction from on high carries conviction with it. An inquiry is made, "Men and brethren what shall we do to be saved?" The response comes quickly, "Repent and be baptized, everyone of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Three thousand precious souls have accepted Christ and are saved. Christianity has taken her stand; no walls of Satan can defeat her. Her walls are salvation, her message is glad tidings to all. Her pillars rest upon the rock of eternal ages. By the gospel shall all ends of the earth be saved—blind infidelity must fall before this preached gospel. The learning of the ancients is foolishness when compared to this gospel. Watchman upon the wall of Zion lift up your heads and publish the glad tidings. Hand it to the felon in his cell. Take this gospel of the kingdom and hurl its battering ram against skepticism; let every vestige be swept from our lands, and the kingdom of our Lord has its full sway. Let its song commence on earth be continued until the church militant shall join in singing with the church triumphant.

To know how to listen is a great art; it is to know how to gain instruction from every one.

Truth is always present; it only needs to lift the iron lids of the mind's eye to read its oracles.

ODD-FELLOWS CORRESPONDENCE.

New Orleans, May 29, 1881.

Mr. Editor—I forward the following matter to your editorial or local columns. This being my first attempt to write to any paper, I hope you will give this full advertisement through your journal.

Odd-Fellowship since its birth in this State has been fondly cherished and patronized by the great and good men of all parties in the country, up to its present position, and now its towering columns cast their shadows over the entire hemisphere, and the order of benevolence and individual stands out in all its pristine vigor, and lustre. The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance have destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity, on which the almost extinction of human genius have been employed, but the mysteries of Odd-Fellowship are still safely lodged in the repository of a noble heart. To blot out this memorial from under heaven, the most ungodly efforts of fanaticism, the most ingenious arts of statesmen, and the concentrated strength and power of empires have been frequently applied; her enemies raised ever her doling, and erected monuments as they vainly imagined, of her perpetual ruin. But now, where are those tyrants, and where their empires? The tyrants have long since gone to their own places; their names shed dim lustre, and have descended in the roll of infamy, and their empires have popped like shadows over the rock; they have successively disappeared, and left no trace behind. But what has become of Odd-Fellowship? She rises from her ashes fresh in her beauty and in her might. She has dashed down the monumental marble of her foes, laughing to scorn the inscription and the hand that wrote them, she has celebrated the funeral of those who plotted her ruin and destruction, and with the inscription of their pride, has transmitted to posterity the records of their shame. For many years in the past the hottest thunderbolt of partisan hate have been hurled against her majestic columns, the fiercest lightnings of religious bigotry and fanaticism have lurked about her pinnacles, and eyed to the innermost court of temple. But divinely supported and protected by her glorious precepts, the noble edifice still stands out from the dark background of antiquity in its pristine prominence, arrayed in all her beautiful proportions and splendor. Yet it is true, these storms of persecutions, howled around; we have often times seen our beloved institution glimmering like the pale star of morn, betwix daylight and darkness, but when the storm had passed away, it left the sky more clear and bright and beautiful than it was before. Like those tempests in the physical world, which seem to walk the skies only to give the rainbow birth.

Odd-Fellowship has now more true majesty in her form, of grace in her mien, of vigor in her footsteps, of fire in her eyes, of passions in her heart, of energy in her mind, than she ever possessed before. And what are the cause of her rapid progress to rank and power? One of its chief attributes is, that it boasts of an entire freedom from the influence of that fierce and intolerant spirit of partyism, which is so wedded to a particular creed by those who are so blinded by religious zeal, as to be unable to discover any truth or virtue in the system of others. It is liberal in its spirit, it unfolds its gates to receive without prejudice or discrimination the worthy professors of every religion, and within the lodge-room a perpetual embargo is laid upon all shipping of religious discussion, and thereby uniting all its harmonious influences in the bonds of humanity, equality and brotherly love, based upon truths which are like maxims among all nations, it pleads for no creed, it labors for no sect, but warns and admonishes, and invokes the father of all for the good of the common race, and inculcates the veneration for religion and the Bible, without dogmatic comment, just as it is, in all of its simplicity and majesty, is pre-eminently the great light of Odd-Fellowship; the text book of our morality and an indispensable requisite to our work from the first to the very last degree. In each degree we are taught some beautiful lessons of pure morality. The philosophy of faith, which flank the destinies of man in the rock of ages, the philosophy of love, which weave garlands of roses to deck the brow of time. Whenever chosen carries her votaries they find friends and brothers, and as such principles are cast abroad, the pure doctrine and beautiful teachings of Odd-Fellowship are well calculated to progress, and rank in the foremost of benevolent institutions, and its tenets are well calculated to inspire us with the warmest feelings toward the brothers of the order to impress our mind with the solemn conviction that we must do good to all men, but more especially to the household of Ruth, and the faithful guardian.

C. J. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

MEETING, UNION BETHEL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

New Orleans, La., April 24, 1881.

Dear Sir—We the undersigned, Officers and Teachers of the Union Bethel Sunday School, take this method of conveying to you our deep and sincere regret at having to lose your valuable contribution, assistance, and supervision in our Sunday school work. Your uniform courtesy, kindness, and ability as Superintendent of this school have endeared you to us and the children under us. In leaving you carry with you our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness in this world, with unending peace and joy in that bright and beautiful world above, where we hope to meet never to part again.

We are sincerely and truly your friends.

THOS. W. WICKHAM,

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Secretary.

CARLYLE ON LAMB.—W. H. Wylie's "Books. The Man and His Book." "What interest have you in Lamb?" "I like his humor."

"Humor—he had no humor." We mildly submitted our belief that he had. "You are mistaken—it was only a thin streak of Cockney wit," this phrase uttered with a shrill shout expressive of ineffable contempt; and then the speaker added: "I dare say you must have known some—I have known scores of Scotch moorland farmers, who for humor could have blown Lamb into the zenith!" The pictorial effect of this figure, delivered in a high Annapolis key, especially when the speaker came to the last clause of the sentence, it is impossible for print to convey—the listener saw poor Lamb spinning off into space, propelled thither by the contemptuous kick of a dusty Dundie Diamond, in-hadden gray, from the moors of Galloway or Ayrshire.

"The only thing really humorous about Lamb, he continued, 'was his personal appearance. His air of rusty black, his spidre-shanks, his knee-breeches, the bit ribbon fluff at the knees of him; which he was humor personified!' This last clause again in the high key, making the figure effective and mirth-compelling to a degree.

MILLARS, THE ARTIST, USWELL.—Talking of Millars, American admirers of that marvelous artist will be sorry to hear that he is unwell. The indisposition from which he suffers is not of an alarming character, but it is one which his medical advisers think would be best remedied by his removal to a complete change of air and scene. He is therefore, seriously contemplating a voyage in the autumn. Well, the bow can not withstand age to its elasticity be kept forever strong. Although he works with enormous facility and is really endowed with all the comforts that practically unimpaired health can purchase, he is a society man and the taxes which society exacts from such as he are exhausting. It would be the best economy on his part—to put the thing on that basis—to get away, and to stop away long enough to enable him to renew his splendidly vigorous youth. One would be sorry to see his work deteriorate as Landseer's did during the latter portion of that great painter's career.—London Letter.

1881.

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Wm. Mulford, Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams, Grand Secretary.
J. Henri Burch, Grand Lecturer.
J. R. V. Thomas, Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps, Grand Organist.
J. E. Troclair, Gr. Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson, Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow, Sr. Steward.
Ed. J. Holmes, Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Isidore Rierias, Grand Marshal.
Jno. A. Marshall, Gr. Standard Bearer.
J. V. Laboutrie, Gr. Sword Bearer.
R. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No. 1.

E. J. Holmes, W. M.

E. J. Webb, S. W.

R. Bruce Johnson, J. W.

Wm. Mulford, Treas.

Henderson McCray, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor.

Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE No. 2.

Wm. G. Brown, W. M.

Isidore Rierias, S. W.

J. J. Ross, J. W.

Wm. Johnson, Treas.

A. P. Williams, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE No. 3.

Monroe Nelson, W. M.

James Isabelle, S. W.

R. R. Isabelle, J. W.

John Brown, Treas.

H. C. Donnelly, Sec'y.

Meets 2d Tuesday each month, Cam

and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE No. 4.

A. W. Thompson, W. M.

J. R. Collins, S. W.

J. W. Foreman, J. W.

Jno. A. Marshall, Treas.

Meets 2nd Thursday each month,

Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE No. 5.

C. Becknell, W. M.

Frank Anderson, S. W.

Frederick Fobb, J. W.

J. Henri Burch, Treas.

Jno. G. Lewis, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Tuesday each month,

Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE No. 6.

J. A. Williams, W. M.

W. John DeLacy, S. W.

J. B. Pierson, J. W.

A. A. Williams, Treas.

John E. Troclair, Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE No. 7.

J. V. Laboutrie, W. M.

Wm. Vigers, S. W.

A. F. Tervallon, J. W.

H. E. De Fuentes, Treas.

William Green, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE No. 8.

Sterling Barrow, W. M.

A. Benjamin, S. W.

Alex. Raines, J. W.

W. T. Taylor, Treas.

C. W. Levi, Sec'y.

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE No. 9.

Richard F. Cook, W. M.

Elijah John, S. W.

Wm. Hamilton, J. W.

S. Bird, Treas.

F. W. Barrington, Sec'y.

Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown, Chairman.

James Lewis.

A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER No. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.

Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.

Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.

V. C. Green, Treasurer.

Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.

Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.

Eunice Webb, Asst.

Lucretia Scott, Warden.

Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.

Sis. B. Williams, Adah.

H. Robinson, Ruth.

Annie Howard, Esther.

Jane Steele, Martha.

Elizabeth Jackson, Electa.

Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D., W. G. P.

Meets 1st Friday each month,

Cor., Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people or their State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money orders to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of all orders so far as relates to said Dauphin and the cash he has been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the

office of the Company on

the morning of

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$30,000.....\$30,000

1 Prize of 10,000.....10,000

1 Prize of 5,000.....5,000

2 Prizes of 2,500.....5,000

5 Prizes of 1,000.....5,000

20 Prizes of 500.....10,000

100 Prizes of 100.....10,000

200 Prizes of 50.....10,000

500 Prizes of 20.....10,000

1,000 Prizes of 10.....10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the

nine remaining units of the

same ten of the number draw-

ing the \$30,000 prize, are.....\$2,700

9 Approximations of \$200 each for the

nine remaining units of the

same ten of the number draw-

ing the \$10,000 prize, are.....1,800

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the

nine remaining units of the

same ten of the number draw-

ing the \$5,000 prize, are.....900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies,

and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New

York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency

or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO

DOLLAR Drawing of July 12, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County,

City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required,

and must in every instance accompany

applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative

reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS

in the British Possessions, and all per-